INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

The Daily Chronicle of Happenings of Various Kinds in the Two States.

Suicide by Assistance of a Shotgun-Boy Dies of Injuries Received White Diving-Washed Ashore in Pine Lake-Gleanings.

INDIANA.

A Well-Known Wischester Mechanic Ends His Career with a Shotgun. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WINCHESTER, June 18 .- This morning, at a little after 8 o'clock, Peter Litchert, a German, for many years a resident of this city, committed shooting himself through with a shotgun. But time before the shooting he was seen up town. Returning home he locked himself in his room and took his life. When found he was lying upon his face, part of his brains being blown out and scattered over various articles of furniture. In firing the gun he a short stick with which to push trigger, using his left while with his right muzzle of the gun was held near his forehead. The deceased was the father of Robert Litchert, a prominent j-weler of this city, and also treasurer of the City Council. He was known as an

An Aged Vocalist. Tennyson Special.

expert mechanic.

Benjamin Moore is hale and hearty at the age of 105 years. He was borne in Rockingham county, North Carolina. He afterward moved to Washington county, Indiana, and in 1887 moved to Spencer county. Indiana, where he now resides in Grass township. Last winter he helped to dress hogs at the annual killing time, and he chops stove-wood and does chores generally. He is living with his second wife, who is eighty-four years old and enjoying good benith. At the age of one hundred he and his wife walked nine miles to visit some friends. Mr. Moore in his younger days followed farming. and hauled cotton from North Carolina to Washington, Charleston, Philadelphia, and all those Eastern cities except New York. He he M. E. Church at the age of ninety. nine. He never voted for a Republican but once, and that was for a friend for township trustee. He never was sick and never used to-His nerves are steady and his voice is good. When the writer visited him he sang a song of five verses in good style. He says he would still like to live, but is ready to go whenever the Lord shall call him.

Fatally Injured While Diving. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROCHESTER, June 18.-Saturday night crowd of boys were jumping from a spring board into the water near the Pottawatomie which has been among them. Frank Taylor, a young boy, made an unusually high leap, and in lighting struck the water with such force that he could not control his direction of movement He struck the base of his brain on the bottom of the race. His companions found him lying limp in the water, and took him to shore. He was completely numb in all parts of his body, but was able to talk in a few seconds afterward. He retained consciousness until nearly 2 o'clock yesterday, when the paralysis communicated to his heart, when death ensued. His father, Wm. R. Taylor, who is a baggagemaster on the L. E. & W. railway, was absent at Evansville, receiving treatment for a tumor.

Prominent Man Missing. Special to the Indianapolls Journal

ANDERSON, June 18 .- S. C. Call, of Boone township, well known throughout the northern of the county, has been mise-Saturday. He was several months ago, by Board of County Commissianers, as superintendent of the construction of the J. C. Viesos gravel road. Last Saturday he came to the city and had cashed in the county treasurer's office about \$900 of warrants to pay for work done on the roal and since then nothing has been heard of him. Call is a brother of ex-County Treasurer Call, is a married man, and connected with some of the best families in the northern part of the

The Rodeman Cass. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

SALEM, June 18 .- The motion for a new tris in the Rodeman case was not sustained by the court last Saturday afternoon. His attorneys then entered a plea against the indictment, in that it did not state the crime to have been commirted in Washington county. This was susleased under \$500 bond to appear at the next term of court. It is said now that the case will expire by statue of limitation, as the crime was

Visitors' Day at DePauw. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, June 18 .- To-day was visitors day in the art department of DePauw University and hundreds of visitors viewed the work of the students in the various departments. Sketches from nature and portrait painting were the most prominent features, and showed the able instruction of the professors in the various iepartments. The wood-carving exhibit was especially fine. This afternoon the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A. held their annual meeting.

Washed Ashore from Pine Lake. Special to the Indiarapolis Journal

LAPORTE, June 18 .- An empty boat contain- factories now export large quanties to Europe. ing a man's suit of clothing and underwear, was washed ashore on Pine lake, this city, to-day. The clothing is supposed to belong to F. O. Moseback, of Chicago, who hired a boat yesterday morning and has not yet been seen. He was of the firm of Haddock, Ballette & Riccords, abstractors of titles, Chicago.

Boy Fatally Injured by Lightning.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal PERC, June 18 -- During a heavy thunderstorm, this afternoon, the eleven-year-old son of J. Neal was struck by lightning, the fluid going through his hat, down the left cheek and under the chin to the right breast, thence on down and out through the right heel. Four men are required to hold the lad during his convulsions. his recovery is doubtful.

Minor Notes.

Fred Hopper, an employe of the Dodge paper-mill, at Logansport, was terribly crushed and bruised by being caught in the machinery yesterday morning. His recovery is doubtful. About 9 o'clock Sunday night S. Zeltner, & baker and confectioner of LaPorte, stepped from his store into his residence apartments for a moment, and while he was cone a sneak thief abstracted over \$100 from the money-drawer.

Myriads of grasshoppers have appeared in many parts of southern Iudiana and are devouring all vogetation as they go. They destroy meadows first, and then the folgige of trees, and next corn, oats and garden vegetables. Thou-

ILLINOIS.

A Monstrosity Which Attracts Much Attention from Clark County People.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MARSHALL, June 18 .- Westfield, this county. boasts the possession of the greatest monstrosity on record. It is a double pig, and is now preserved in alcohol by Dr. S. T. Morrill. The freak has two heads, joined by a thin, loose piece of skin. There is an eye on each side of the double head, in the natural place, and one in the center of the double forebead; four ears, naturally placed; two shouts, but only one lower jaw; four front legs. The bodies join into one just back of the front legs, but separate again almost at once, there being two backs, two tails and four hind legs, the pairs facing. The monstrosity was born dead.

Death of T. O. Hubbard in Jolist Prison. JOLIET, Ill., June 18 .- Benj. T. D. Hubbard dled at Joliet prison vesterday. He was the wrecker of the First National Bank, of Monmouth. His shortage of \$115,000 caused the concern's doors to close in 1885. Hubbard was the cashier. He stood well in society and was considered an honorable man. Public opinion ran high against him because a great n inber of the depositors were poor people, who had placed their hard-earned savings of many years in his hands. He was tried in the United States Coart in round numbers. The value per carat will be people who complain have themselves to be a great body of American citizens, one body

for a long time and was reduced to a mere shadew of his former self. Several attempts to process a pardon from President Cleveland re-sultedin a refusal at each application.

A City Without Water.

Dixon June 18.—Saturday evening the superintendent of the Dixon water-works shut the water off, leaving the city entirely without fire projection. A special meeting of the City Council vas called, and an ordinance passed directing the city marshal to seize the works, and emply an engineer to run them. The marshal and deputies went to the engine-house and took lossession. They are unable to start the work on account of the superintenent having diabled the engine.

Fireman Killed.

Special tothe Indianapolis Journal. CHARLESTON, June 18.—By an accident on the Toledo/St. Louis & Kansas City railway, near the Indana line, this morning, Haley Buckner, firemsh, was killed, his engine turning over on him. He leaves a family in this city.

Brief Mention. Gorge, a six-year-old son of P. D. Williams, progretor of the Union Hotel, Carthage, fell into a tub of boiling water and was scalded to

the faith-cure camp-meeting, at Decatur, clised Sunday night with the grounds full of people. Mrs. Woodworth, Thursday next, will bein a series of similar meetings at Oak Ridge Bark, Springfield.

The sons of the late Prof. A. H. Worthen, for quarter of a century State Geologist, have denanded nearly every specimen in the State Musum of Geology and Natural History as the

LABOR INTERESTS.

Satus of the Dispute Between the Amalga-

mated and the Manufacturers. PITTSBUBG, June 18 .- The wage conference committee of the Amalgamated Association and tle iron manufacturers will meet again to-mornw for the purpose, if possible, of reaching ome settlement about the new scale. In case mo settlement is reached, the Amalgamated comnittee will submit the resolution adopted last Saturday, proposing a three-month's shut-down. This resolution is not looked on with favor by the manufacturers. While they admit that the tron market is overstocked, yet they are un-willing to let their works lie idle. The rumor that four firms would draw out of the Western Iron Association and sign the Amalgamated Association scale cannot be confirmed.

Labor and Industrial Notes.

The output of Burmah's ruby mines in 1858 was worth about \$75,000 per year. A reduction of 15 per cent. in wages has been made by a Latonia (O.) iron company. The coal beds of South Russia are developed to the extent of 1,600,000 tons per year.

More hands are at work in England at present than have been employed in a long time. Eighty cigar-makers of a New York factory have struck against a reduction of from \$1 to \$2

The Bricklayers' Union, No. 11, of New York, has defeated a resolution to admit Italians to

The Wilmington (N. C.) cotton-mill employs 140 persons and has a weekly output of 30,000

Iowa coal miners are working for 85 cents per ton from April to October, and 90 cents per ton for the rest of the year. Twenty-five thousand scres of coal land in DeKalb, Etowah and Marshall counties, Ala-

bams, will soon be developed. Some Detroit bricklayers have struck against working ten hours at ten-hour pay. They want nine hours at nine-hour wages. A Franklin, Mass., man has sold his patent on

a new knitting-machine for \$6,000. It knits a whole stocking with but one seam. The silk weavers in a College Point (L. I.) mill who struck because some of their brother unionists were black-listed are still out. The 800 employes of the Darlington, England

steel-works have struck against fixing a sliding scale of wages on a basis of £3 10s. The men The girls in a New York eigarette factory went out to have a discharged girl reinstated

and to put a stop to the obnoxious boss's doings, The window-glass houses of Findlay, O., have got ready for the shutdown on June 15, which was agreed on at the meeting of the manufactur?

Hardware manufacturers held a secret meet ing at Cleveland some days ago. Representatives were in attendance from many cities

The biggest self-adjusting leather-link belt is 76 feet long, 32 inches wide and weighs 780 pounds. It has 106,775 links. The beit is in use at Lawrence, Mass. An oil well struck at Findlay, O., last week

produced 800 barrels in three hours, a greater output than has ever before been realized from one well in the same time. An English syndicate will develop coal and iron lands near Seattle, W. T. The company

has a capital of \$2,000,000 and will employ 3,000 men in its works, including a big iron mill. The Nottingham mine, at Plymouth, Pa., has again broken the greatest record for hoisting

coal cars. The mine is 467 feet deep and the average daily hoist for a month was 1157 cars. An Atlanta (Ga.) shoemaker has just made a shoe which has 13 inches of sole, a width of 5 inches and is 82 inches deep. Three thousand square inches of leather were used in both shoes. Buy your winter coal now. The Coal Trade

their purchases early this year, so as not to be 'caught napping,' as they have been this past There are ten shoe-peg mills in the United States. They employ 300 persons. A New Hampsbire firm makes 40,000 bushels per year. England used to send us a great deal, but our

The government of Finland recently sent a man to learn the art of Persian carpet making, which those who know how to manufacture the article guard very strenuously. He caught on, and a factory has been established at Finland. A California firm made a contract with a party for lumber at \$11 per 1,000 feet, provided the de fendant would not sell in four countles to any one else. The plaintiff sued for \$10,000 damages for breach of contract, and the lower and Supreme Court have denied the prayer on the ground that a trust is illegal and against public policy.

Abraham Lincoln once said: "Monarchy is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present posi-tion I would be scarcely justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against returning des-potism. There is one point to which I ask attion: It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the struc-ture of the government, I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering a power which they already possess, and which, when surren-dered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement to such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost."

'TWAS BOUND TO COME.

A Semi-Panie to Diamond Mine Shares i

A London dispatch, June 6, says: "A semi panic occurred in the market for diamond mine spares to-day owing to the bank's refusing to make advances with the shares as security. Some shares fell 5 per cent." Speculation in diamond mine shares in London and Paris is as common with the general public as railroad and gold mine speculation is

with people in America, and it is not an uncom-

mon thing for borrowers to offer diamond min-South Africa, whose diamond mines were dis-severed only in 1867, now produces from her four chief mines-the DeBeers, the Kimberly, the Bultfentein and the Dutoit's Pan-the most of the present diamond yield. These mines paid in dividends last year \$10,000,000. A few months ago Kimberly shares were quoted at £40 and the De Beers at £38. The De Beers people desired to consolidate the two mines, but because of the difference in the market value of the shares of the two mines the owners of the Kimberly refused to consider such a proposition. Lately, however, it appears that De Beere shares have taken an unaccountable boom, springing in a few days from £38 a share up to £51 and £52 a share, and at the same time the De Beers people have se-cured control of the Kimberly. This increase in De Beers shares has tended to frighten banks,

ing-shares are apt to assume unnatural valuations on reports of new finds that may or may It is considered a remarkable fact that the four mines mentioned are all situated within a radius of one and a half mile. The capital invested in them is \$70,000,000. They are near Hopetown, in Griqualand. West, now a part of Cape Colony. They produced last year 3,646,-

pecause diamond mining is very like gold min-

last year was worth probably about \$40,000,000, about \$12,000,000 worth being imported to the

Mr. George F. Kunz, gem expert and miner-alogist with Mesars. Tiffany & Co., said last evening that he was not surprised to hear of a tumble in diamond mine shares in London. "Speculation has become so common in these shares over there," he said, "that they have risen to an unwarranted price. Recently everybody has been dabbling in the shares, so great has been the fever, and the banks appreciate the fact that a drop in quotations must come sooner or later, and that somebody-whoever holds the shares-is going to get caught. Why, it is a common thing for business men, and even women, on their way down town, to stop at a jewelry house and ask what diamond shares are quoted at, and the jeweler will leave a customer and call up the exchange to inquire for the lat-

est quotations." The large finds in South Africa have had a endency to draw attention to the almost abandoned diamond-mines in India, and there have been organized two diamond mining companies, one the Hyderabad and Deccan, to work the mines in the valley Krishua, where the famous Kohinoor is supposed to have been found, and the other to operate in the Madras presidency, where the Gor-du-Nur, weighing 24; carats, was found in 1882. The Gor-du-Nur is valued

Brazil, once so famous for its diamonds, does not now yield over 5 per cent. of the present product of the world. There is no speculation in diamond shares whatever in this country, so that a panie in London in these shares will affect no one here.

A WOMAN KILLS A WILDCAT.

Desperate Battle in Defense of Her Poultry Wielding a Rolling-Pin.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat Letter. The Wekiva, a small stream some twelve miles west of Sanford, Fla., is a little creek that is noted for the fine fishing in its waters and the abundance of game that abounds on its banks. In the swamps through which it flows panthers, wildcats and bear are killed nearly every month, and the people living near suffer num-beriess depredations from the wild animals that

abound in the swamps thereabouts.

Mrs. G. F. Harris, living near the river, and some five miles from Paola, is the latest heroine in wild animal encounters, and well she deserves it. The family is composed of Mr. and Mrs. Harris and a two-year-old baby boy. The dwelling, a modest one-story four-room house, stands out in the midst of a tenacre orange grove, the dark woods its very edge. Mrs. Harris is a great lover of poultry, and has a fine lot of blooded and other fowls—probably 200 or 300 in all

Day before yesterday, early in the forenoon, Mrs. Harris heard a terrible uproar in the yard where her feathered pets were. Spatching up the heavy rolling-pin with which she was rolling out dough, she rushed out to their defense. As she entered the yard great was her dismay to encounter a big, ferocious wild-cat, that was lying down and tearing a big pet Plymouth Rock cock into pieces. This made her mad, and, not stopping to count the danger, she stepped forward and gave the beast a heavy blow on the head with her weapon. The cat, though knocked over, sprang up at once, and with a suarl of pain and rage sprang at her, its bristling hair and wide open jaws, with its rows of glistening teeth, forming a picture to appall the stoutest. Nothing daunted, brave Mrs. Harris again hit the animal a sweeping blow on the side, which hurled it over and over. The varmint's rage increased by the hits, and in an instant the ferocious beast jumped at her throat and succeeded in seizing hold of her dress near the shoulder, while its claws began tearing her side. She rained blow after blow on her assailant, but to no purpose. She felt its cruel teeth grasp her shoulder like a vice, while the blood flowed from scores of scratches on her arms and side. Summoning all her strength, she brought down the club on the cat's head with a resounding whack. Her dress gave away, and the animal sank to the ground partially stunned. Giving it another hit she turned and ran out of the yard, closing the gate, and started for the house, the loss of blood and the terrible strain beginning to tell on her. The wildcat seemed frenzied in its rage at her escape, as it recovered, and, jumping up a small tree in the inclosure, leaped over and sued after her. As the woman entered the door the cat caught up with her, and, with a flying leap, grabbed her by the shoulder. The woman with a cry for help, fell forward, dropping her rolling-pin, which rolled out of her reach. As she fell with outstretched arms her right hand accidentally fell upon several light-wood knots that were lying by the stove for fuel. Mechanically her fingers closed on one, and she recognized that she had a serviceable weapon. Roused to sudden strength and fury by her precarious position she turned and dealt the sparling cat blow after blow with the iron-like point of the lightwood knot. Providence, it appears, directed her aim, for on the second blow the sharp point entered the animal's eye to the brain. With a stifled cry and a furious thrashing of its claws, the cat turned over dead. Mrs. Harris swooned away, and lay there in a pool of blood, with the bloody and ferocious looking animal by her side, till her husband returned from the store, some bours after. He thought at first that she was dead, as her dress was almost stripped from her body, from her waist upward, while big rents were observable in the skirt. Her face, arms, side, and back were one mass of scratches, but none of them very serious, as her stout woolen dress had protected her greatly. By good nursing and care, she is now in a fair way to recover,

THE RABBIT PLAGUE.

though her nervous system was greatly shocked

by the peril she was in. The wildcat was a

monster-one of the largest seen hereabouts for

years. It was half-starved, and probably this is what caused its savage assault on Mrs. Harris.

Experiments to Be Made in Australia in Journal says: "Those who are wise will make Inoculating Disease.

San Francisco Special. The royal commission representing the colo nies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand and Tasmania, appointed to inquire "as to whether the introduction of disease among rabbits by inoculation or otherwise, or the propagation of diseases natural to rabbits for the purpose of destroying or promoting their destruction would be accompanied by danger to human or animal life," has been holding sittings in Sydney. It has taken a mass of testimony of experts and has decided to hold a series of experiments at Sydney to test the nature of the various diseases which it proposes to communicate to the rabbits, and of ascertaining how far, if at all, other animals will be affected by them. A portion of the experiments will be carried out by the Linnman Society, of Sydney, and the remainder will be conducted in some properly secluded area near Sydney, the locality of which has not yet been fixed Sheep, horses, goats, and a variety of animals will be experimented on to discover whether they are liable to take the desease or not, and the experiments will be of as thorough a nature as the circumstances of the case will permit, in order that the whole question of rabbit diseases may be put on a practical basis.

A Melbourne special of May 9 says: The
Premier was interviewed to-day in reference to the unsatisfactory working of the rabbit-extermination act. It was represented to him that the efforts to carry out the purpose of the statute were quite futile, and that was attributed to divided authority. The deputation contended that the government should undertake all future operations for the eradication of the pest, Mr. Gillies replied by stating that while some had been lovally doing their duty others were inactive, and the government expenditure of £25,000 had been fruitless. It was most advisable that there should be some common action. He would remit the subject to the Minister for Mines, and suggested that the schemes be submitted to him. J. J. Irving, of San Francisco, has written to the government to the effect that he has discovered a means of exterminating rabbits by inoculation.

Why He Had to Go. Arkansaw Traveler Managing Editor (to editorial writer)-Mr. Gramby, I am sorry to inform you that your services on this paper are no longer wanted. Writer-Why. my dear sir; my work has surely given satisfaction. My editorials have been copied all over the country and my views on political economy have been discussed in

"Yes, I know your articles are very fine." "Then why do you wish to dispense with "I don't like to tell you; but you must go, and go at once."

"But I maist upon an explanation." "Well, if you must have it, I'll tell you. Our base-ball reporter has taken a dislike to you."

A Word for the Society Reporter. Some of the society snobs are absurdly bard on Jenkins for the mistakes he makes in reporting their outings and innings. A little more courtesy and consistency on their own part would obviate most of Jenkins's mistakes. When society people—and especially those who want to be society and are not-order barriers of impossible exclusiveness in regard to events that everybody knows are going to take place and hence have a curiosity to know about, and Jenkins, doing the best he can to surmount those

PRESENT POLITICAL ISSUES

Anna Dickinson Talks with the Fervor and Enthusiasm of the War Days.

An Elequent Demand for Courageous Action -Let the Republican Party Carry Out the Provisions of the Constitution.

After a severe and protrected illness which brought her to the verge of the grave, the many friends of Anna Dickinson in all parts of the country have been made glad by the intelligence of her convalescence. For several years her face has not been seen in New York until the past week. The editor of the Press, appreciatingo the great services rendered to the country and the Republican party by Miss Dickinson, and the interest with which her opinions or some of the important issues of the present time would be read by the very large circle who have been moved and influenced by her overpowering eloquence in behalf of instice to the wronged and oppressed, sought and obtained her consent to an expression of some of her views upon sub ects now uppermost in discussion throughout

Miss Dickinson still bears traces of her long illness, but retains, in a markable degree, the freshness of complexion and youthfulness of feature and expression which always characterized her. The revival of her old enthusiasm while speaking illuminated her face with its old magnetic glow. She has lost none of her fre or force. It only needs the occasion and the subject to awaken the old tempest which swayed the multirudes who crowded to hear her. The past, present and inture of the Republic in party was the subject that most interested

With the Red sea before and the pursuing Egyptians behind, Moses said to the children of Israel, 'Fear ye not; stand still; the Lord shall fight for you and ye shall hold your peace.'
"And the Lord saill unto hioses: 'Wherefore eriest thou unto ME/speak unto the children of Israel, that they go FORWARD.

"The Republican party was born of a protest of the human conscience. Certainly it had a material body seeking material ends, but a moral fowls-probably 200 or 300 in all. The yard is | idea was its coul and its impelling force. Without it impulse falls and force ebbs idly away What it needs to-day is a cry that will rouse its soul: and that once alert the body will move forward fast enough to s triumph that will mean alike prosperity and justice.

"I mean that however other parties may be able to win and hold power, the way to success for this party is by an aggressive fight on the line of a combine—God's truth and this world's expediency, justice for the black man being his right and our salvation; "The negro a dead issue! He is the only really live factor in American politics to-day. Tis the blood sucked from his body politic that has given life to that vampire, the Democratic party, and even destroyed, in the judgment of multithat has only lived by feeding on the lives of men. We of the North learned to know its action and to loathe it when it grew fat on a feast

of slaves. Now that it is growing all powerful on a diet of citizens, the rights, the liberties, the vital essence of free men, we say 'tis lawful prey and we have no right to interfere with the "It is a good thing for people to mete out jus-tice in a just cause before they are 'magnanimously generous to an evil one. The fashion of the day has been, and is to talk of the love-feast that is spread between old foes, till at last we of the North and they of the South are doing what our forefathers did thirty Mears ago -grasping hands across the prostrate body of the negro - and our pride of race and i necient disdain of the 'darkey' has brought us to embrace as 'men and brethren,' well beloved and honorable, those whom elsewhere and under other conditious we would denounce as robbers and murderers— robbers as of the rights of their fellows, and murderers of the real life of their government

"Unjust! Overdrawn! No. The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina have hardly 6,500,000 people, yet the sum of their congressional delegation—37—was elected by 192,000 votes. Enough to return, north of the line, a dezen members of Congress. Georgia seeds ten members to Congress-Democratic members-and its aggregate vote for these ten Democratic members was 28,075-10,-

and motherland.

000 less than were cast in one congressional district in the Northern State of Michigan.

"Reverse the case. Does any one suppose for an instant that the South would submit to that sort of power wielded by the North? No! What would she do! Have the matter rectified at the polls, and, failing in that, would appeal to the arbitration of the sword. "Do I mean that is what the North-the Re-

publican party—ought to do? Yes. There is no use in putting the hand to the pleughshare and looking back. The furrow is to be run to the end. The Republican party has had to drive its steel through graves and mounds of men, and the old men who are sired and say. 'Let us rest, and the young fellows wito say, 'the work is done. Lucky we who were born when the burden and the heat of the day were over,' have got to understand, on penalty of death, that the morning's work is not the evening's, and that yesterday is not to-day.ge

"Have done with the foolery of so much as listening to the answer of 'bloody shirt' and 'defunct issues of the war,' when one cries for justice NOW. "We are not talking of the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the treachery of slavery, the broken pledges of whe slave power, the greedy grasp of the broad prairies that would have prostituted to slavery and so to barren life and hideous death the gift of virgin soil that nature held for the embrace of many men-for none of the issues that made the Republican party and its fight of 56- no, nor for the 'doctored returns' that gave Pennsylvania to the Democracy, and so cheated John Fremont of the White House and put a minerity in power.
'Nor of the firing on Sumter, nor the butchery of four years of war, nor of the toil and sweat and blood, the tears and prayers and anguish, the emptied homes, and broken hearts,

the lives left on the field, in camp, in hospital, and the lives left desolate at home; the debt, the burdens of all sorts that were heaped on those who won.' Nor of slavery's whips and gyves. Nor of things done and left undone that have been the envy of devils and the wonder of angels and of men. " 'The war' was fought; the war's is done. The other and newer war is based upon the republican form of Government.' There

straight provisions of the Constitution that declares 'Congress shall guarantee to every State is not the semblance of such a thing in a solitary Gulf State. There is no need to argue that point. The North knows it. The South, without effort at concealment or denial, acknowledges it and glories in its shame, and the result is that to-day the 10,000,000 whites of the South govern the 40,000,000 whites of the North to the destruction of all just forms of government in the nation, as well as in the States. A few thousands of manufacturing votes in the South are more than anoffeet to all the millions that live or die, by such toil, here in the East. If it is an old issue—old foes with a new face—'tis not a dead one. History is not turned backward. 'Tis repeating itself. Justice to the negro this day means the life of the nation as truly as it meant it in 63.

"The South has shown herself, as in the past, to be wiser than we, her statesmen keener, ber politicians shrewder than the shrewdest Yankees. Beaten on the field, she has wen all for which she fought by our weapons and at home.
Because a Democrat is in the White Honse and
ex-rebel brigadiars control legislation at the
nation's capital! No. If they were legally and
honestly there, one would have right to marvel
at the monstrous ingratitude of a people who
would relegate its defenders to obscurity, and put its life in the keeping of those who yester-day held the knife at its throat-but marvel

"To save the Nation's existence the have was emancipated. To keep life, when thad been thus hardly wrung from the grasp of death, the black man was enfranchised. A nation that thus had a new birth in freedom; a government that was to be thus truly made 'of the people, by the people and for the people, -and we have stood by and seen each and every guarantee and safeguard obliterated where they stood between beaten traitors and power, or used as the base and stepping-stope to lift them to unbridled in-

" 'Only niggers!' It all lies in that Given

the same monstrous frauds on white men, the very stones of the streets of every Northern city would rise in mutiny. 'We freed him to save onreelves. We enfranchised him to like end. We left him untrained, untaught, unfed, to the hands of a host of greedy plunderers, and when these plunderers were at last thrust forth, instead of making haste to atone for past neglect, to shoulder our responsibilities toward these poor victims and wards of the Nation, we Anglo-Saxons of the North, grown already weary of a moral fight, exclaimed on highway and byway, 'No wonder the Anglo-Saxon gentlemen of the South have had enough of this black soum floating over them, and are glad to sweep it and keep it within bounds. Doubtless

of Republicans has said: 'All this is nothing. The true care of the conscientious citizen should be civil-service reform. We will step on this

prostrate man that we may have the same eleer and higher atmosphere, we will speak words and do deeds to save the land.'

"And another body has said: The negro ques-tion is settled. Now for rum." The negro ques-tion in its old phase, was settled. The negro question—that means the inviolability of the ballot-box and the rights of free men as citizens and at the polls-has not even been faced, much less faced down and done. It can be settled next November, once and forever.

"Fis a question of government and statecraft that can be closed. The other is a matter of

the appetites and passions of every new generation of men. Fight drunkenness. Yes. But don't strike the life out of a great cause by using it to club the breath out of an abominable one. You have no right to close the saloon door by the mangled body of Southern Republican citi-zenship. Fight a local issue on local ground. You can do that and yet cover every square inch of American soil, and stand or fall on the issue you make; but don't try to dragoon men who honestly liffer with you into supporting your faith by the threat that you will have your way because it is a just way, when to have your way by such a road is to trample on the slain. Nearly a thousand years ago the world, weary of alaughter, decreed the 'Peace of God.' There should be no more battles, no more blood. Presently the world was well content to declare so many days for fight, so many days for repose. Not the 'Peace' but the 'Truce of God,' my honest Prohibition friends—fight you for the 'Truce of God.' So much gain by all hon-orable means. Don't think to gain the 'peace' by threatening death to those who would break it, and yet are brave and earnest laborers in other fields of righteousness, and above all don't do evil elsewhere that good may come to your own-for no real good ever yet came to one by the crucifixion of the rights of others.

"Beaten! Yes, I am glad we were beaten four years ago, since humanity learns leasons of justice by suffering endured. It is the degraded labor of the South that is hampering the honest labor of the North. It is the disfranchised blacks thrust to the background, that have left the old masters at the front to erack the whip over Northern industry, and forge chains for Northern enterprise

"Protection! Workingmen! The place to honor labor is in the South, with its convict system, the chain gangs, its leased labor, its fifty cents a day; and the way to honor it is by every Northern workingman saying. 'What degrades one of my order degrades me, and I will sweep all this away.' How! In November. The way to protect the industries of the North is by protecting the citizenship of the South. That one vote shall count as one vote. No

more, no less, everywhere.
"Will that win? Yes, will it. The East wants protection, and that is the speediest way to end. The West wants justice-always did fight for it, and, given a rallying cry, it will respond.

Pass the watchword down the line: 'Congress shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government.' We, the Republican party of the North, mean to elect by so overwhelming a majority that the South will understand, once for all, that that provision of the Constitution is to be enforced, and that she will submit to the inevitable, or she will fight and take the consequences, and on her own head. May God defend the right in the issue. So be it, and

"Who for standard-bearer! The man who has always known a brother under a black skin, who has never shirked duty, who has cour age, as well as integrity, and who is put forward to win. Attention! Courage! Earnestness! Shoulder to shoulder! Forward!

Let Soldiers Be Put on an Equality. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals

Let the soldiers be put upon an absolute equality. The United States has done nobly by her defenders, probably better than any nation on the face of the globe, but she will never have done her whole duty until every soldier and seaman are put upon an absolute equality. I enlisted in the army Aug. 18, 1861, and was discharged from the service Oct. 9, 1865, and twenty-three and a half months of that time I was in the ranks, and never received one cent of bounty. In my final settlement with the government I received this bit of information: "Not having been in the service two years, you are not entitled to the \$200 bounty, according to act of Congress," etc. The equalization of bounty bill giving the soldier eight and one-third dollars bounty for each and every month he was in the service is a just measure and should become a law. I had friends in the United States navy who were paid off at Cadiz, Spain, receiving their pay in gold, and immediately sent the gold home and had it sold at \$2.78. If the soldier at home could have likewise sold his \$16 monthly pay in 1864 it would have brought him a premium of \$28.50, and it would only be justice now for the government to make it up to them that they might all fare equal. Again, I know a soldier who never shirked a duty while he was able to stand on his feet, and who reminded me of Doc Sifers's patient. "His shoulder, arms, and hands and legs jes' sawed in strips" made application for a pension after the limitation act was in force, and consequently only draws a pension from date of application, while a comrade who applied earlier gets his pension from date of discharge. Why should they not fare equally? Give us Gen. Ben Harrison for President, and, during the next four years, the ex-soldiers will sleep soundly, and stop waking up out of horrid dreams, crying, "Vetoed, by thunder."
JUDSON, Ind., June, 14. T. F.

Sid C. France, whose popularity as a melodramatic actor is attested by a long and successful career, appeared at the Museum at the two performances yesterday in his play, "Dead to the World." Its story is entertaining, while the plot is well developed through many situations and incidents of thrilling interest. Mr. France has a good company supporting him. The audiences were large. The play will be repeated to-

T. F. LEECH.

"Pearl, the Southern Heiress," a melo-drama of merit, so those who have seen it say, will be produced at English's Opera-house, Thursday night, at cheap prices.

In a Kindergarten.

Detroit Tribune.

Many of the lessons are given in rhyme, and are sung with an accompaniment, and the children illustrate the lesson by movement. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the "anatomy lesson," which the children enjoy and which is not only instructive but pleasing. A circle is formed and the teacher sings the question "How many bones in the human head?" Instantly two arms go up to each little head and the reply is sung as they dance around, "Eight, my child, as I have often said." "How many bones in the human face?" "Fourteen when they are all in place." "How many bones in the human spine?" "Twenty-six, like a climb-

ing vine." The children are thoroughly familiar with the number of bones and points, and a little tot of three summers, when asked how many bones she had, lifted her big blue eves gravely and lisped: "I dot two hundred and six, and I won't have any more, even when I am a lady."

Want of Sleep

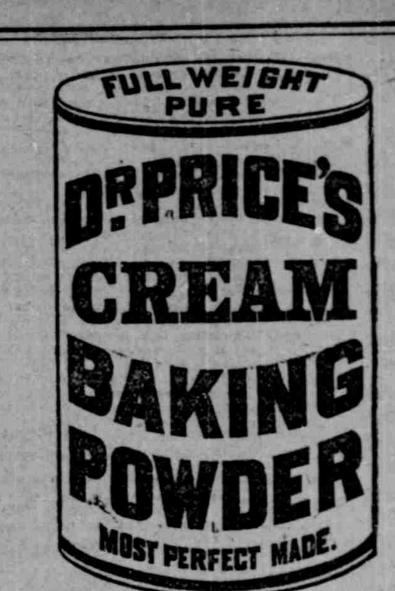
Is sending thousands annually to the insane asylum; and the doctors say this trouble is alarmingly on the increase. The usual remedies, while they may give temporary relief, are likely to do more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is incomparably the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleeplessness, gives increased vitality, and restores the nervous system to a healthful

Rev. T. G. A. Coté, agent of the Mass. Home Missionary Society, writes that his stomach was out of order, his sleep very often disturbed, and some impurity of the blood manifest; but that a perfect cure was obtained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Frederick W. Pratt, 424 Washington street, Boston, writes: "My daughter was prostrated with nervous debility. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored her to William F. Bowker, Erie, Pa., was

cured of nervousness and sleeplessness by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for about two months, during which time his weight increased over twenty pounds. Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.





aUse d by the United States Government. Indersed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., do not contain Poisonous Oils or Chemicals.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., New York, Chicago. St. Louis. Dean Bros.' Steam Pump Works INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

W. C. WHITEHEAD, Granite and Marble MONUMENTS, Vaults, Statuary, Etc. NEW, ARTISTIC, PERFECT.

KNIGHTIJILLSON 75 and 77 South Pennsylvania Street.

NATURAL GAS LINE PIPE, DRIVE PIPE, TUBING, CASING, BOILER TUBES, of the manufacture of the

We carry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and cut and thread any size, from le is ne hes in diameter. FULL LINE DRILLERS' SUPPLIES. Our stock covers the whole range TEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the acknowledged headquarters. NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES.

Tubing, Casing and Pipe, Cordage, Rig Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable Galvanized and Cast-Iron Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas.

GEORGE A. RICHARDS, 77 South Illinois Street, Indiananolis, Ind. TELEPHONE 364

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER.



43,000 IN DAILY USE!

LATE IMPROVEMENTS place this incomparable machine still further in advance of all competitors. Fully warranted. Send for illustrated catalogue.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT

51 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

UNAS

The Leading 5-Cent Cigar.

SCHNULL & KRAG

FULL VALUE.

NO SCHEMES.

Manufacturers' Agents, Indianapolis.

JEWEL GASOLINE STOVES Economy, Simplicity and Perfect Baking are points found in the Jewel. The Jewel Gasoline Stoves are offered with the absolute guarantee of being the finest and best-working Gasoline Stoves made.

FOR SALE ONLY BY E. FEENEY. 88 West Washington St.

LADY ATTENDANT

FLANNER & BUCHANAN, Undertakers.



THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS

Subscribe for the Weekly Indiana State